

# ISSUE

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SPECIAL NUMBER:

A SURVEY OF THE  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S  
INVESTMENT IN AFRICA

BY

DAVID L. DUFFY

(PRODUCTION BY DALE SEECOF)

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## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The National Security Council has several functions in the foreign policy formulation process. NSC is responsible for coordinating interagency policy efforts to assure coherent policy proposals and implementation; for generating policy proposals of its own; and for coordinating policy research projects. NSC also makes sure that proposals mesh with existing U.S. policy. In discharging its responsibilities the NSC staff works closely with officials of the Department of State and other government agencies. Two NSC staff members are concerned with Africa. One covers all countries in sub-Saharan Africa and the other is responsible for the Horn of Africa. These two staff members work closely together on policy questions concerning Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

### REFERENCE

Richardson, Henry, National Security Council Staff. Conversation, August 8, 1977.

## FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) has no direct involvement in Africa. However, the Office of International Energy Affairs (FEA/IEA) "monitors energy supply, consumption, and trade activities, worldwide, including the African nations." FEA/IEA activities include

- Evaluations by country, of reserves and resource potentials for crude oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium.
- Forecasts of energy supply potentials by major supplier countries.
- Regional projections of energy requirements, by fuel type.
- Evaluations of national political, economic and social developments as they affect local and world energy supplies and requirements. (Letter of July 25, 1977).

FEA/IEA currently monitors energy-related developments in Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, and South Africa. Generally, with respect to energy demand and trade forecasts, Africa is treated as a single unit. However, assessments of individual countries' energy requirements are conducted on an ad hoc basis. FEA/IEA obtains information on energy developments in Africa through diplomatic cables, contact with the energy industry and research groups, and evaluation of industry and academic publications.

### REFERENCE

Malin, Clement B., Assistant Administrator, International Energy Affairs. Letter of July 25, 1977. Letter of August 12, 1977.

## OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Vice President Mondale has been participating extensively in Africa-related foreign policy matters since taking office in January, 1977. The Vice President works closely with Secretary of State Vance and Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young in the development of Africa-related policy recommendations for consideration by the President. The Vice President also participates in meetings with visiting African leaders and monitors political developments in Africa. Finally, at the President's request, Vice President Mondale met with Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa to explain the new Administration's policies toward southern Africa. Information on the Vice President's staff's involvement in Africa-related matters was requested but not received.

### REFERENCE

Clift, A. Denis, Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs. Letter of October 7, 1977.

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Officials of the Central Intelligence Agency's Office for Africa, Office of Legislative Counsel, and the Freedom of Information Coordinator were contacted in an attempt to obtain information on the CIA's involvement in Africa. These officials all declined to provide such information. Moreover, they all declined to provide a written statement of refusal to answer the ASA's questions on the CIA's involvement in Africa. The only material provided by the CIA was the Central Intelligence Agency Information Kit from which the photograph from page 112 is reproduced. Other material in the Information Kit includes an Office of Personnel booklet on the CIA, "Statement from Office of the White House Press Secretary Concerning Presidential Decisions on Reorganizing the Intelligence Community" (August 4, 1977), a list of Directors and Deputy Directors of Central Intelligence, a list of the members of the House and the Senate Select Committees on Intelligence, "The Genesis of the CIA", *Clerical Careers in the CIA* (brochure), "The Director of Central Intelligence and His Three Principal Deputies", *Presidents of the United States on Intelligence*, and a biography of Admiral Stansfield Turner, the current Director of Central Intelligence. The CIA Information Kit can be obtained from the CIA's Public Affairs Office.

